

THE BRITISH MUSEUM
QUARTERLY—VOL.VII.NO.4



LONDON
PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES
1933

THE BRITISH MUSEUM QUARTERLY

FOUR PARTS ARE PUBLISHED ANNUALLY, each dealing with the principal acquisitions of the previous quarter. The descriptions are intended to be not too technical for the layman, and to give the expert part at least of what he needs to know. Notice is also given of the temporary exhibitions periodically installed in the galleries, the results of excavations, and additions to the publications of the Museum.

Crown 4to, averaging 32 pages + 16 pages of plates. Price 2s. 6d.: 2s. 9d. post free. 10s. (post free) for four parts.

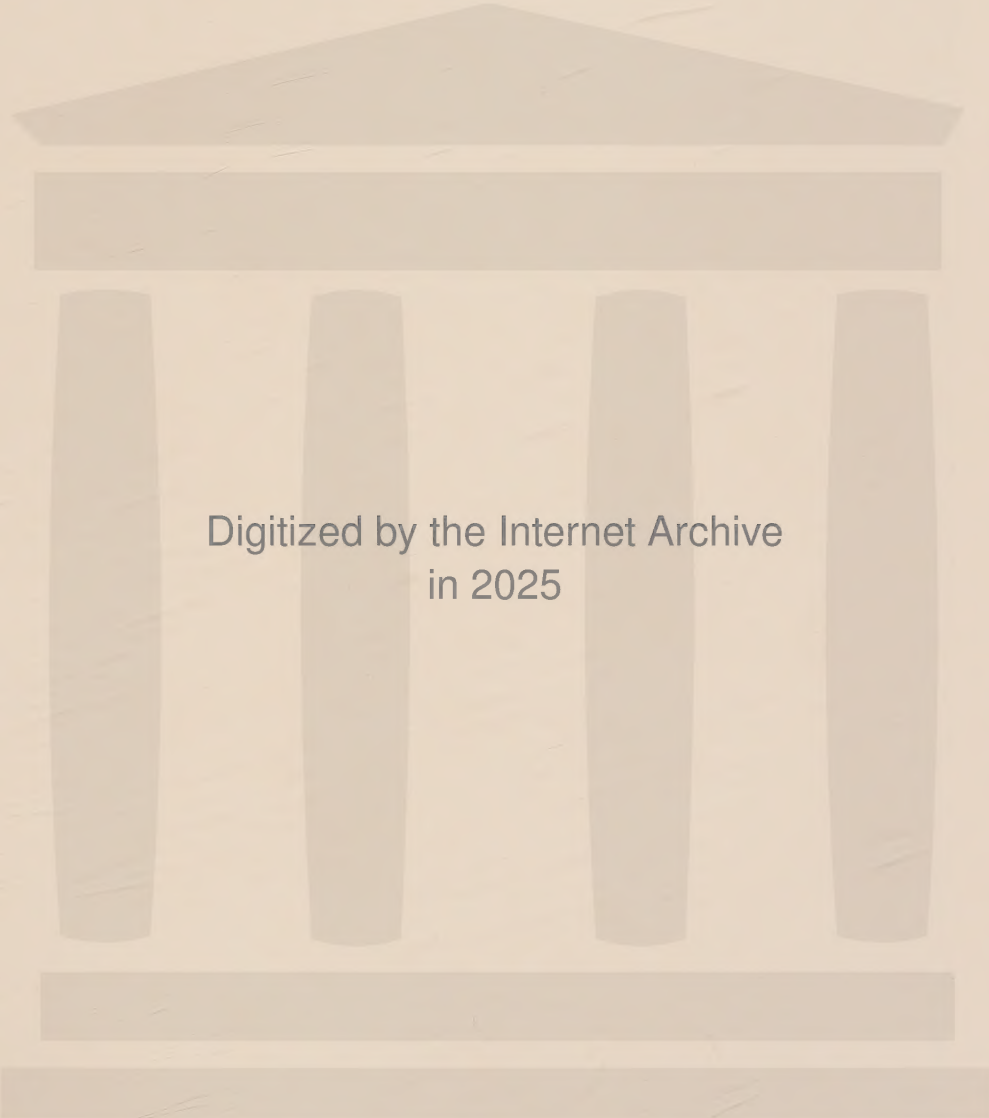
It would help the Trustees if those intending to subscribe would do so for five-year periods at a cost, post free, of £2 10s.

Cases and title-pages for the annual volumes can be obtained from the Oxford University Press at a charge of 3s. 3d. for case and binding or 1s. 6d. for case alone (packing and postage in the British Isles included).

The price of back parts has been raised to 2s. 6d. each as from the issue of Vol. VI, No. 1.

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES

BRITISH MUSEUM QUARTERLY
VOLUME VII. NUMBER 4. MAY, 1933



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025



XXXVIII. A DRAWING BY FRAGONARD AFTER RUBENS

THE BRITISH MUSEUM
QUARTERLY — VOL. VII. NO. 4

LONDON

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES

1933

Sold at
THE BRITISH MUSEUM *and by*
BERNARD QUARITCH 11 Grafton Street London W.1
HUMPHREY MILFORD Oxford University Press London E.C.4
KEGAN PAUL, TRUBNER & Co. LTD.
38 Great Russell Street London W.C.1

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD
BY JOHN JOHNSON, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

CONTENTS

	PAGE
90. A Drawing by Fragonard after Rubens	105
91. Two Drawings bequeathed by the late Henry Oppenheimer .	106
92. A new Fifteenth-century Florentine Engraving	107
93. A Missal of the Use of York	107
94. The Muchelney Breviary	109
95. An Obit-Book from the Church of St. Germanus, Mons .	110
96. A Manuscript from Waltham Abbey in the Harleian Col- lection	112
97. Yorkshire Charters	118
98. The Papers of John Bright	119
99. Florence Nightingale's Papers	121
100. The Statutes of Perugia	121
101. John Foxe's Commonplace Book, &c.	122
102. Egyptian Figure of a Ram and other objects (J. J. Stevenson Bequest)	123
103. An Etruscan Urn	124
104. Roman Surgical Instruments	125
105. A Gold Ornament from Selsey Beach	126
106. A Palaeolith from Dorset	126
107. The Skara Brae village in Orkney	127
108. Objects from a Saxon Weaver's Hut	128
109. Wax Models for Florentine Coinage	129
110. Elland Treasure-Trove	130
111. Selsey Treasure-Trove	130
112. A Bequest of Chinese Porcelain	131
113. Other Gifts	132
Recent Publications	136
Exhibition	139
The British Records Association	139

PLATES

XXXVIII. A Drawing by Fragonard after Rubens	<i>Frontispiece</i>
XXXIX <i>a.</i> Egyptian Glass Ram	<i>To face page</i> 126
<i>b.</i> Etruscan Urn	,, 126
<i>c.</i> Gold Ornament from Selsey	,, 126
XL. Palaeolith from Dorset	,, 127
XLI. Objects from Skara Brae	,, 128
XLII. Tools and Pottery from a Saxon Weaver's Hut	,, 129
XLIII. Wax Models for Florentine Coinage	,, 130
XLIV. Chinese Porcelain (Miss Erica Anderson Bequest)	,, 131

90. A DRAWING BY FRAGONARD AFTER RUBENS.

THE Department of Prints and Drawings has acquired through the National Art-Collections Fund a copy by Fragonard after Rubens's *Nessus and Deianira* (see Frontispiece). It is executed in bistre and watercolour, with touches of body-colour, over an outline in red chalk (42·8 × 34·2 cm.). The passage about the left arm of Deianira was apparently left unfinished by the artist. An inscription *P. P. Rubens* in the left lower corner is doubtless later.

Throughout the eighteenth century French art was vitally influenced by the example of Rubens. This not only reveals itself unmistakably in much of the original work produced at that date: it is proclaimed in the doctrines of the aesthetic spokesmen of the period; it is repeatedly referred to in contemporary records telling of an incessant stream of artists in particular to the Medici Gallery of the Luxembourg; and lastly it is proved by the actual copies made by these artists after Rubens that are now scattered over various collections.

One of the most ardent admirers of Rubens was Watteau, but the two following generations of French painters, represented by Boucher and Fragonard, did homage to him no less. In the case of Fragonard, it is true, this influence can more often be felt than actually tracked down, but there are also definite copies, as with his predecessors, of Rubens's compositions. Such are, for instance, two drawings in the Louvre: one of *St Margaret crowned by the Infant Christ*, in black chalk, the other of the *Education of the Virgin*, in black chalk and bistre. The present drawing repeats a composition existing in a number of different versions, varying somewhat in detail and quality. One of the best, now in a private collection at Berlin, is known to have been in the Lebrun Collection, where it was engraved (in reverse) by C. G. Schultze. It had already passed, however, into the Stroganoff Collection in St Petersburg when, in 1792, the well-known volumes of the Lebrun Gallery were published. It is particularly the bold and individual brushwork in the figure of the Centaur that suggests the name of Fragonard as the author of the copy. Eminently characteristic, too, is a strong accent of scarlet in conjunction with the

neutral bistre tints. A similar copy, in the Louvre, is mentioned by Kurt Erdmann in *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst*, vol. lxiii, p. 68, and has recently been connected with Fragonard by Mr J. Byam Shaw.
K. T. P.

91. TWO DRAWINGS BEQUEATHED BY THE LATE HENRY OPPENHEIMER.

THE drawing by Christoph Amberger, bequeathed to the Department of Prints and Drawings by the late Mr Henry Oppenheimer, is a welcome addition to the Collection, which had hitherto contained no drawing by this artist. The study, in pen and Indian ink and grey wash, measuring $12 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is for the wings of an altarpiece existing in Augsburg Cathedral. This altarpiece, completed in 1554, has as its centre the Madonna enthroned with angels on either side; on the dexter wing St Ulrich is represented and on the sinister wing St Afra: beneath the centre panel are three half-lengths of saints and beneath each wing two. The drawing corresponds fairly closely with the wings of the picture as carried out, except that the background of the St Afra panel is different; that the single angel, in the drawing divided between the two wings, has in the picture become two angels and that, in place of the half-length saints at the bottom of the panels in the picture, in the drawing members of the house of Hapsburg are represented. The pair on the left are presumably Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy; those on the right Charles V and Isabella of Portugal. Two studies for the St Ulrich were in the Klein Collection at Frankfort (reproduced, Georg Swarzenski and Edmund Schilling, *Handzeichnungen alter Meister aus deutschem Privatbesitz*, Frankfort, 1925, Pl. X). The present drawing, formerly in the Lanna Collection, was reproduced by Schönbrunner and Meder (No. 1151) and by K. T. Parker in *Drawings of the Early German Schools*, London, 1926, Pl. XL. The figures of St Ulrich and St Afra in the drawing were also adapted by Matthias Gerung for a woodcut, signed and dated 1555, which appeared in a Missal issued by Sebald Mayer at Dillingen in that year (Engelbert Baumeister, *Mitteilungen der Gesellschaft für vielfältigende Kunst*, 1919, p. 35).

The second drawing bequeathed by Mr Oppenheimer represents the Infant Saviour and is attributed to Cosimo Tura. It measures $3\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, is in brown-ink outline and has touches of colour, red for the lips and green for the drapery. It corresponds exactly in reverse with the Infant Christ in the picture of the Madonna and Child by Tura in the Accademia Carrara at Bergamo. Even the folds of the drapery over the back of the throne are line for line the same. The most obvious explanation of the drawing being in reverse to the picture would be that it was not a drawing but a woodcut from the picture and it has, in fact, something of the appearance and character of a woodcut. The question must, however, wait further investigation.

A. E. P.

92. A NEW FIFTEENTH-CENTURY FLORENTINE ENGRAVING.

AN undescribed Italian engraving, *Twenty-four Roundels of animal designs* (measuring 217×146 mm.), has been recently acquired. The print was probably intended as a pattern for cutters of ivory or wooden draughtsmen, such as the twelfth-century ivory draughtsmen in the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities, though no such sets are recorded as late as the fifteenth century. No other impression is known, or any other Italian print of similar character. Its watermark is near Briquet 11925 (noted at Reggio d'Emilia 1432). From the style of engraving and design it was probably produced at Florence about 1460-70.

A. M. H.

93. A MISSAL OF THE USE OF YORK.

AS the Museum has had good reason to realize, the York Missal is a rarity in manuscript. No more than eight examples in the libraries of Great Britain and Ireland, several of them sadly imperfect, have been recorded by the Bishop of Truro in his *Bibliotheca Musico-Liturgica*, 1894-1932.¹ The copy recently bought at auction, Add. MS. 43380, has previously been in private hands and does not figure in the list. At the first appearance of this Missal in the sale-room,

¹ The list at the end of *York Minster Historical Tracts* (S.P.C.K.), No. 19, 1927, by the same writer is unreliable.

nearly thirteen years ago, the Department of Manuscripts, anxious to fill a serious gap in its collections, found itself hopelessly out-bidden. It now takes revenge upon a more mortal competitor and friend; and at the dispersal of the books and manuscripts of the late Mr J. Meade Falkner, one of the most notable liturgical libraries ever brought together by an Englishman, the prize so long sought after has been secured. Although somewhat injured by damp, the book, which dates from the first half of the fifteenth century, has every appearance of completeness. According to a story first met with in print in *Notes and Queries* for March 1855 (1st ser., vol. xi, p. 159), it had come to light with other antiquities in a chest at a house called 'The Castle Dairy', Kendal, the property of a Mrs Garnett Braithwaite. Inscriptions dated between 1564 and 1567 prove the house to have been in the possession of Anthony Garnett, and there are some grounds for the belief that prior to the attainder (in 1553) of William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, it had been the home farm of Kendal Castle, which lies adjacent. Tradition goes on to ascribe the ownership of the Missal to the tenants of the castle, more particularly to Catherine Parr, last consort of Henry VIII. So far as the Garnetts are concerned, no uncertainties can arise. On 14 October an apparently contemporary hand has inserted in the Calendar, 'natus est Brianus Garnet a° 1546, a° 38 H. 8'; while on ff. 16, 23 are notes of ownership by another Anthony Garnett, the former (and earlier) dated 1711, the latter occurring in conjunction with the signature of George Braithwaite. The religious and political vicissitudes of the century and more throughout which the Missal remained a service-book of the Church have left their mark. An old votive mass revived and indulgenced by Pope Clement VI during the ravages of the Black Death in the fourteenth century, and further indulgenced by an Archbishop of York for his own Province, has been added at the end, probably upon some renewed outbreak of pestilence in the North. In accordance with the royal proclamations of 9 June 1535 and 16 November 1538, the word 'pape' has been scrupulously erased, and the name and offices of St Thomas of Canterbury have been cancelled. Last and latest, there is a mass for the reconciliation of the kingdom to Rome under Philip and Mary.

The acquisition of the manuscript has been made possible by a generous grant from the Friends of the National Libraries. A. J. C.

94. THE MUCHELNEY BREVIARY.

THE two stout quarto volumes which go by the name of the Muchelney Breviary are in some respects the best-known of the many liturgical treasures collected by the late Mr J. Meade Falkner. Written about the close of the thirteenth century, the book is a complete example of the English Benedictine breviary, a distinction which, according to Mr J. B. L. Tolhurst in his recent *Monastic Breviary of Hyde Abbey, Winchester* (Hen. Bradshaw Soc.), vol. i, it shares only with a manuscript from Coldingham Priory, now Harley MS. 4664. Rare west-country saints and old-time observances long discarded by less remote houses are met with in Calendar, Litany, and Sanctorale. In the Benedictine order devotion and toil go hand in hand. 'Otiositas', the monk is warned by the Rule of his founder, 'inimica est animae; et ideo certis temporibus occupari debent fratres in labore manuum, certis iterum horis in lectione divina.' The book is the embodiment of that principle. Upon leaves left blank at either end of both volumes many busy hands from the early years of the fourteenth century down to the eve of the Dissolution have entered a diversity of matter likely to be of service to the small community which made its home in the marshy ground about the river Parret: memoranda of homages performed by tenants-in-chief of the abbey, biographical details of officers and benefactors, extracts from official documents and records of lawsuits, deeds in great variety (appointments of proxies and attorneys for many purposes, grants of corrody and confraternity, presentations, &c.), historical pieces, medical tracts and notes, dietetic injunctions, culinary and other recipes, verses upon topics both sacred and profane, and much else. All these entries were edited for the Somerset Record Society by Dr B. Schofield in 1928, under the title of *Muchelney Memoranda*; some use had previously been made of them by Thomas Hearne, the eighteenth-century antiquary. The Museum owes the breviary, henceforward to be known as Add. MSS. 43405, 43406, to the generosity of a friend of the late owner who elects to remain anonymous. A. J. C.

95. AN OBIT-BOOK FROM THE CHURCH OF ST GERMANUS, MONS.

OF the books which a religious community of the Middle Ages found necessary for the preservation of its rights and the discharge of its duties, none perhaps is concerned with both sides of its activities—the spiritual and the temporal—so much as the obit-book. In regular houses and collegiate churches it was the custom to read each day in Chapter, after the Martyrology and the Rule, the names of benefactors and those in confraternity whose anniversaries fell on that date, so that the benefits of prayer recited for the repose of the dead might be applied to them. For this reason, a list of obits of such persons, often in Calendar form, was normally entered in a volume which contained also the Martyrology and the Rule, and sometimes too the Gospels. But as the custom of making bequests for prayers and anniversaries grew with its spread to those of lower social status, so the need increased for an ordered system of control over the funds placed at the disposal of the house by the donors for the discharge of these spiritual duties. From the point of view of the religious community, the remembrance of those for whom it was to pray and celebrate Mass yielded place in importance to the desire for a check on and supervision over the possessions and rents which constituted the temporal recompense for its spiritual services. The obit-book, in many cases, lost its liturgical character and was separated from the Rule and Martyrology, to become a book in itself, concerned mainly with the internal economy of the house.

Of this later form an interesting example—from the Collegiate Church of St Germanus, Mons—was recently acquired by the Department of Manuscripts at the sale of the library of Mr J. Meade Falkner, and now bears the number Egerton MS. 3059. This manuscript consists of two distinct parts, the first in the form of a Calendar. Under each day are grouped the obits of benefactors and others, with the value of the bequests and the specification of the properties which were to provide the income for the maintenance of the services.

The foundations for the upkeep of anniversaries and obits con-

sisted generally of rents from land, houses, or other property, sometimes given by the founder, sometimes purchased with money bequeathed by him. In many cases one piece of property served to provide the income for several obits. This is illustrated in the second part of our manuscript which, viewed in one light, is a rearrangement of the matter contained in the first part. It consists of periodical assignations of the rents from various lands or houses for newly-founded obits; under each piece of property is given a list of anniversaries for which it had to provide, the annual value of each obit, and the month in which the entry is to be found in the earlier part of the volume. The original entries in both parts of the manuscript may probably be dated in the first half of the fourteenth century. Additions were made from time to time as further anniversaries were founded or fresh assignations were made. The last date given is 1489, but a few entries were made after that year.

The value of the manuscript to students can be deduced from this brief sketch of its contents. For the genealogist the book is a mine of information concerning the inhabitants of Mons and neighbourhood during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Palaeographically it illustrates, in a series of some thirty or forty different hands, the development, or rather decadence, of Flemish handwriting during that period. It is of unique value for the history of the Church of St Germanus itself, giving not only the names of many of its officials and canons but also details of the growth of its patrimony. It also throws light on the personnel of other religious houses in the neighbourhood of Mons. In fact, the numerous entries which relate to the Canonesses of St Waudru, coupled with the fact that both the Feast (3 February) and Translation (9 April) of that saint appear in red in the Calendar, have hitherto resulted in the ascription of the manuscript to that house. The frequent reference, however, to 'concanonici nostri', 'canonici huius ecclesie', &c., suggests that the book belonged to a male community: the mention (on f. 91) of 'ceste eglise de S. Germain' gives a clue to its true provenance, and this is further confirmed by the note opposite the Feast of St Germanus in the Calendar—'Germani episcopi et patroni nostri'.

B. S.

96. A MANUSCRIPT FROM WALTHAM ABBEY IN THE HARLEIAN COLLECTION.

TWO volumes bearing the respective numbers Harley 3776 and 3766 were acquired separately on 16 July 1720 and 30 January 1722 by Humfrey Wanley, the Earl of Oxford's librarian, from John Warburton, Somerset Herald. The story of their purchase is amusingly told in Wanley's Diary, now Lansdowne MS. 771, from which is extracted:

16 April 1720. Yesterday I saw a choice parcel of MSS. with Mr Warburton: who is lately arrived from Northumberland. (f. 19 b.)

17 May 1720. Mr Warburton came to look upon some MSS. here: and says he has gotten up some more of his old MSS. from the Countrey, which he desires me to come to him and see. (f. 22 b.)

21 June 1720. I went to Mr Warburton and took a List of his MSS. which I sent by the Post to my Lord. (f. 25.)

27 June 1720. I went to Mr Warburton, and offered him 100 Guineas for his old MSS., &c., he having left the Price of all to me. He flew back from his Word, as many others have done, and protested that two of the Books cost him almost that Sum: that he could never Expect to be Master of Such Books again; and that therefore he would not part with them under 300 Guineas: a price, in my poor Opinion, by much too horribly exorbitant to be complied with. (f. 25.)

6 July 1720. I had a letter from Mr Warburton pretending that a Person of Honor desires to buy his MSS. and that he had rather sell them to my Lord, &c. Upon Deliberation hereupon, and taking this Motion of his Person of Honour to be a mere Sham; and his resolution to part with his Roman Altars, to be at Ten times their Value, if he can get it; besides, finding him to be extremely greedy, fickle, and apt to go from his Word: I thought it would be for the best not to be too forward in sending him any Answer, but to lett him Send or come again to me. (f. 25 b.)

7 July 1720. I met Mr Sanderson at the Genoa-Armes. . . . Mr Warburton found me out there, and besought me to resume his Affair, which he would again putt into my Hands: and take what

I would allow: but earnestly beg'd of me to get him more Money of my Lord, than what I before brought him. I looked cool, made no promise, but that I would write to my Lord. (f. 26.)

13 July 1720. Mr Warburton came to me at the Genoa-Armes, and then took me to another Tavern, and kept me up all the Night, thinking to Muddle me and so to gain upon me in selling his MSS. &c. But the contrary happened, and he induced to Agree to accept of the Sum he offered at the first, without the Advancement of a single Farthing: and he promised to bring them to me, on the Fourteenth by Six a Clock. (f. 26 b.)

14 July 1720. Mr Warburton wrote to me that he was so disordered by OUR late Frolic (which, by the way, was all his Own) that he could not bring the Things till the Fifteenth by Six a Clock. (f. 26 b.)

Mr Warburton duly presented himself with the 'Things' on the fifteenth and received his hundred guineas, and on the sixteenth Wanley's porter brought to the library the manuscripts, twenty-two in number, including the volume which is now numbered Harley 3776. Further negotiations ensued over a period of eighteen months, in the course of which several letters, angry and otherwise, were received from Warburton and 'cool' answers returned by Wanley, and finally Wanley notes in his Diary, under 30 January 1722 (f. 51 b), 'I went to Mr Warburton, and received from him 9 Quaternios fragmentary, being part of the Remainder of a MS. relating to Waltham Abbey: which was bought of him some time Ago.' This is the volume now numbered Harley 3766, and described in the Harley Catalogue as 'Codicis rubri Abbathie de Waltham, pars.' It is odd that Wanley, recognizing as he apparently did the identity of the two volumes, should nevertheless have numbered them separately and taken no steps to bring them together even in the Harley Catalogue, with the result that they have remained apart to this day. William Winter, it is true, suggested in his account of some Waltham manuscripts,¹ that 'probably both volumes (3776-3766) were originally bound together', without giving any reasons

¹ 'Notes on the Manuscripts of Waltham Abbey', in *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, vol. vi, 1877, pp. 229-30, the writer making the mistake of dating the volumes in the twelfth century.

for his suggestion. The truth is that both volumes were not only bound together, but (with the exception of certain portions of Harley 3776, noted below) form part of the same manuscript. This is shown conclusively by the occurrence in both volumes of a consecutive medieval numeration and foliation of the contents, each article or treatise being denoted by a large arabic numeral and the folio by a smaller one (e.g. 1. 1, 1. 2, &c., 2. 1, 2. 2, &c.) from which the manuscript may be reconstructed apart from some lacunae. The proper order is as follows:

Harley 3776:

ff. 1-24
ff. 94-117
ff. 25-62

Harley 3766:

ff. 1-18
ff. 19-82
ff. 95-97
ff. 98-106
ff. 83-94
ff. 107-116

Treatise Numbers.

1. 1-1. 24, *ending imperfectly*.
2. 1-2. 21; 3. 1-3. 3, *ending imperfectly*.
4. 1-4. 6; 5. 1-5. 5; 6. 1, 6. 2; 7. 1-7. 5;
8. 1-8. 20.
9. 29-9. 46, *beginning imperfectly (i.e. wanting 9. 1-9. 28)*.
10. 1-10. 20; 11. 1-11. 10; 12. 1-12. 9;
13. 1-13. 15 (*one leaf gone*), 13. 17-13. 23; 14. 1-14. 3 (*one leaf gone*).
14. 5-14. 7.
15. 1-15. 9.
15. 10-15. 21.
16. 2-16. 11, *beginning imperfectly, i.e. wanting 16. 1*.

[*Note.*—The following portions of Harley 3776 are from four other manuscripts, which may or may not be from Waltham:

(1) ff. 63-66

Harley Catalogue, art. 3. On f. 63 is the signature of William Bowyer, 1565, who was Keeper of the Records in the Tower (see E. G. Millar, *The Lindisfarne Gospels*, 1923, p. 8 and footnote 1).

(2) ff. 67-93

Harley Catalogue, arts. 4-7. On f. 67 is a pen drawing of a lion, evidently

by Lord William Howard of Naworth (cf. Arundel MS. 155, f. 2, &c.); a signature, probably his, has been cut from the top.

(3) ff. 118-127

Harley Catalogue, art. 10, 'Martyrologium Sanctorum in Anglia', &c., with annotations apparently in the hand of Nicholas Roscarrock.

(4) ff. 128-135

Harley Catalogue, art. 11, including two odd leaves from the same manuscript as the Calendar there described.]

It seems clear that the whole of Harley MS. 3776 at least belonged at one time to Lord William Howard, as other parts of the volume have annotations in his hand (see e.g. ff. 50-2, 54 b-55, 61-61 b, &c.) Dr James also states that long extracts from the list of Waltham relics which will be described presently were made by Nicholas Roscarrock in his Register of British Saints, apparently compiled about 1608-17¹ and now Add. MS. 3041 in the Cambridge University Library. It has already been said that some annotations in the third of the extraneous portions of Harley 3776² are to all appearance in Roscarrock's hand, and as the latter was a member of Lord William Howard's household from 1607 onwards these two points may be taken as further evidence of Lord William's ownership of the volume.

As to the date of the manuscript, which is in more than one hand and has been variously assigned to centuries ranging from the twelfth to the fifteenth, a *terminus a quo* is provided by the occurrence in Harley 3776, ff. 38 b-39, of a poem of forty-four lines, in one of the original hands, lamenting the death of the ninth abbot of Waltham, Richard of Hertford, who succeeded in 1308 and died in 1345.³ The manuscript cannot therefore be earlier than 1345, and

¹ See C. Horstmann, *Nova Legenda Anglie*, vol. i, 1901, pp. ix-x, note 2.

² See especially ff. 118, 118 b, and compare a letter of Roscarrock in Cotton MS. Julius C. V, f. 77.

³ See *Victoria County History, Essex*, vol. ii, p. 171 and notes 17, 18.

in view of the special stress laid upon the death of this abbot it is reasonable to regard that year as the approximate if not the actual date; the style of writing is in any case entirely in keeping with the middle of the century.

The contents are of a very miscellaneous character, and only the more interesting can be noted here. First in order (Harley MS. 3776, ff. 1-24b) is the unique copy of the *Vita Haroldi*, which was printed in full from this manuscript, with an English translation, by W. de Gray Birch in 1885.¹ The fifth article of the same volume (ff. 31-35 b) comprises lists of the relics given to Waltham by Harold and others, and it is surprising that these have apparently never been printed. The first list is in Latin hexameters, and consists chiefly of the relics given by Harold himself; from its concluding lines (f. 31 b) we learn that a commission was appointed in 1204 to draw up an inventory of the relics, the members consisting of Richard the second abbot, Peter the prior, Richard the precentor, Nigel, William, Roger, 'Galfridus Rabani scriptor', whatever that implies, and Henry, afterwards prior, and the lists that follow, in prose, are evidently the results of their investigations. A note at the end of the first list states that many other bones, pieces of wood, hairs, teeth, stones, and pieces of cloth were found without any indication of their identity, and were put aside together as unknown, but that such relics as were marked in writing were placed 'melius et honestius in bursis sericis . pixidibus eburneis siue ligneis . philacteriis argenteis et lapideis seruandas'. Certain relics the commission found intact and 'nobiliter locatas' in their original position, and the following (f. 33) is transcribed in full as being of especial Waltham interest, relating to the famous Cross believed to have been found at Montacute in Somersetshire, and to the 'Liber Niger' found with it: 'Eciam quod primo & maxime ponendum & notandum fuit. Crux uidelicet magna & sancta post <matrem?> domini aduocata nostra tocus nostre

¹ *Vita Haroldi, The Romance of the Life of Harold, King of England*, ed. Walter de Gray Birch, London, 1885. See also Brit. Mus., *Cat. of Romances*, vol. i, p. 941. The text was previously printed in part by Fr. Michel, *Chroniques Anglo-Normandes*, tom. ii, 1836, pp. 143-222, and reprinted from Michel's edition by the Rev J. A. Giles, *Vitae Quorundam Anglo-Saxonum*, Caxton Society, 1854, pp. 38-95.

religionis & honoris huius loci principalis causa. Que in diebus nostris . Anno domini . m^o.c^o. nonagesimo secundo sub Waltero Abbate & iordano sacrista . per manum iordani aurifabri . de Berkingia de nouo cooperta. In qua expendebantur quinquaginta Marce puri argenti largiter. nam aurum purum quod in ea est ab antiquo opere fuit & remansit intactum . scilicet corona & subpeditaneum & circuli circa precinctorium . quorum pondus est quinque marcarum argenti & dimidie. Liber etiam qui inuentus fuerat cum ipsa cruce . qui & niger dicitur: pro eo quod littera & parcamenum uilissima sint & antiquissima . ab predicto aurifabro set precedenti tempore per sacristam petrum argento deaurato & gemmis cum ymagine maiestatis dei coopertus & ornatus. Tintinnabulum eciam humile ex antiquo opere cum eadem cruce inuentum.’ Other lists of relics follow, with the names of the donors, and amongst them one notes with interest (f. 34), ‘Quatuor folia parui libri qui fuit S’ Ieronimi’, the gift of a certain Londoner named Maurice. We also find (f. 35) that Henry the prior was responsible for a ‘semiscincia dalmatice seu tunice Sancti Patricii apostoli hybernie’, together with a portion of one of St Patrick’s bones. As may be expected, the list includes a large number of relics of English saints. The seventh article begins (f. 38) with a rhyming summary of the amenities enjoyed at Waltham,

Uite religiositas In rebus disponendis sagacitas Communis hospitalitas
Et elemosinarum largitas Ista in Waltham per excellenciam
reperiuntur quia non sunt alibi simul sicut et ibi,

and continues with a series of elegiac couplets or hexameters on the abbots of Waltham from Walter of Gaunt down to the ninth abbot, Richard of Hertford, on whose death in 1345, as noted above, there is a long poem on ff. 38 b–39. This is followed immediately by some verses in Middle English which, apart from an inaccurate transcript in Winter’s article,¹ seem to have escaped notice:

Swete ih’u my swete lemman: Stedefast loue þou keddest man
þo þat blod fram pine bodi ran: so þat tou bicome al wan.
Swete ih’u þou art ful god: for þo þou us bouztes one þe rod

¹ *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, loc. cit.

Ne Schaddest þou nauzt a litel blod: Ac fram þe hit ran as
a flod.

Ne sestou man hou i loue þe: bidde ich þe þou do so me.

In þe rode ich am for þe: þou pat senegest let for me

A Latin verse equivalent of the last portion is appended, but may be omitted here. Article 8 (ff. 43–62 b) is the tract ‘De Inventione Sancte Crucis de Waltham’, of which there is another and earlier copy in Cotton MS. Julius D. VI; this work was edited in 1861 from the Cotton MS., collated with and corrected by the present copy, by Bishop Stubbs,¹ who notes that both are apparently copies from one original, the scribe of the Harley MS. having ‘interspersed the text with verses of his own, of infinitesimal value’; three sets of verses at the end of the Harley copy (ff. 62–62 b) are printed by Stubbs as Appendix I.

On f. 62 b, at the end of article 8, is a table of thirty-eight capitula, ending imperfectly, of a new treatise; twenty-eight leaves of this treatise are lost, but the twenty-ninth is f. 1 of Harley 3766, which has the old numeration 9. 29. A colophon on f. 18 b of this volume ‘Explicit Liber qui intitulatur liber niger qui fuit inuentus cum cruce magna de Waltham Sancte Crucis’ shows that this treatise at least was copied from the now lost ‘Liber Niger’ of which mention has already been made. There are a good penwork initial containing a Jesse-Tree on f. 37 b of Harley 3766 and a marginal drawing of a man-monster with bow and arrow shooting at a rabbit warren on f. 56 of the same volume; otherwise, except for a badly rubbed initial on f. 49, the manuscript is plain.

E. G. M.

97. YORKSHIRE CHARTERS.

THE rich collection of material available in the Department of Manuscripts for the study of Yorkshire ecclesiastical history has recently received a gratifying augmentation in the shape of forty-two charters, the majority of which formerly belonged to the Byland Abbey archives, while the remainder relate partly to the Priory of

¹ William Stubbs, *The Foundation of Waltham Abbey, The Tract ‘De Inventione Sanctae Crucis nostrae’*, &c., 1861.

Bridlington and partly to that of Newburgh. These fine charters (Egerton Ch. 2133-2174) date from the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries, and many have excellent seals attached in a good state of preservation. The Byland documents, in particular, are most welcome arrivals, supplementing, in a very happy manner, the interesting series of deeds from this great Abbey already in the possession of the Museum (Add. Ch. 7409-7482, &c.); for they relate chiefly to Bagby, a hamlet hitherto poorly represented in the Department, and the folios relating to which are missing from the Abbey chartulary (Egerton MS. 2823). An interesting feature of these charters is their endorsement with the Abbey press-marks; and, as is not unusual in the case of Byland documents, the collection offers three or four good examples of the medieval forger's workmanship.

It is with Bagby, also, that the Newburgh charters are mostly concerned: the Bridlington deeds, however, relate chiefly to Blubberhouses, and in the majority of cases they have been copied into the Bridlington chartulary (Add. MS. 40008) and thus offer an interesting opportunity of checking the work of the monastic transcribers. Several of the charters consist of grants by that Roger de Mowbray who appears in Add. Ch. 70691 (which formed part of a recent gift of Byland charters), and an excellent idea of the general appearance of the new acquisitions can be obtained by a glance at the illustration of this deed, viz. Plate XVI, in the *British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. VII, No. 2.

H. R. A.

98. THE PAPERS OF JOHN BRIGHT.

APART from ten autograph letters and an autograph draft of a speech delivered (in 1834, according to the *D.N.B.*) to the Rochdale Literary and Philosophical Society against capital punishment, the Museum had acquired no papers of this celebrated orator and statesman till early in the present year, when a collection of correspondence and papers, amounting in all to ten volumes (Add. MSS. 43383-43392), was generously presented by his granddaughter, Mrs Hester Elizabeth Darbishire, in her own name and that of her brother, Mr John Arthington Bright.

A surprising feature of the collection is the presence of about 230

autograph letters written by Bright to Richard Cobden, the bulk of them at the time of the Anti-Corn Law agitation. The earlier letters are addressed in Quaker fashion, 'Esteemed Friend Richard Cobden', but later on the conventional forms are followed. This correspondence should throw a valuable light on the development of the Anti-Corn Law cause, as showing the thoughts and feelings almost from week to week of the leaders of the movement.

The chief part of the collection consists, as one would expect, of letters addressed to Bright by others, including most of the leading statesmen of the time. The largest series consists of about 130 letters from Gladstone (*c.* 1854-87), including many relating to Bright's resignation from the Cabinet in 1882. Other correspondents are Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Clarendon, Lord Coleridge, Speakers Denison and Brand, Disraeli (two letters), Lord Granville, Sir William Harcourt, Lord Hartington (afterwards the 8th Duke of Devonshire), Harriet Martineau (4), T. Milner-Gibson (about 44), Lord Ripon, Lord John Russell (1), J. B. Smith, M.P. (36), Dean Stanley, George Wilson (Chairman of the Anti-Corn Law League), and Sir Charles Wood (afterwards 1st Viscount Halifax).

A special section of the correspondence is a collection of letters from the United States, and from American representatives in Europe, nearly all from supporters of the Federal cause during the American Civil War, expressing their gratitude to Bright for his unflinching advocacy in opposition to the general trend of public opinion in England, and communicating to him their views on the progress of the struggle and their hopes for the ultimate triumph of the Union. The principal American correspondent is Senator Charles Sumner, and there are autograph letters from the poet Whittier and the historian J. L. Motley (the latter as U.S. Minister at Vienna).

The concluding volume contains principally Bright's autograph notes for his speeches, written on pieces of paper of varying shape, which doubtless were held in his hand or lay before him on the table as he was speaking.

Apart from the light thrown by the papers on Bright's political

activities, evidence is afforded by them—if any were needed—of the amiability of his character in private life, particularly perhaps by the letters of sympathy addressed to him on the death of his second wife in 1878.

G. T. H.

99. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S PAPERS.

THE Department of Manuscripts has just received the last instalment of the papers of Florence Nightingale, presented by her executors and the late Mr Henry Bonham-Carter. The whole collection has now been incorporated and roughly arranged for eventual binding in eleven volumes, numbered Add. MSS. 43393-43403. The first volume, the last to be received, is of the most general interest, consisting of Florence Nightingale's letters from Scutari to Sidney Herbert, Secretary at War, or to his wife. Volumes II to IX contain miscellaneous correspondence, chiefly addressed to Miss Nightingale, and papers of various kinds, accounts, lists, and the like, extending in date from 1853 to 1892, while in volume X are collected drafts, reports, &c., and volume XI consists of three account books. The whole forms an invaluable collection of material illustrating Florence Nightingale's unrelenting activity and her passionate zeal to alleviate human suffering. It has been used and in part (particularly the letters in volume I) published in Sir Edward Cook's *Life of Florence Nightingale* (1913, 2 vols., abridged and revised edition by Rosalind Nash in 1925).

H. I. B.

100. THE STATUTES OF PERUGIA.

THE Department of Printed Books has recently acquired by purchase a copy of the *Statuta Perusiæ* in four folio volumes printed at Perugia by Girolamo Cartolari during the years 1523 to 1528. The book is a handsome specimen of legal printing, with woodcuts showing the gryphon of Perugia, various coats of arms, and the printer presenting a copy of the work to Malatesta Baglioni. It also contains three versions of the printer's device. At the end, occupying twenty-five leaves, is bound a manuscript index in an early hand. The Museum hitherto possessed no edition of the text.

L. A. S.

101. JOHN FOXE'S COMMONPLACE BOOK; JAMES I'S SPEECH ON THE GUNPOWDER PLOT; JOHN SHARP'S 'CURSUS THEOLOGICUS'.

THE Department of Printed Books has received from Messrs Jacques Rosenthal, of Munich, through the Friends of the National Libraries, a gift of three early printed books with a British connexion. The most remarkable of these is a volume entitled: *Locorum Communium Tituli & Ordines Centum quinquaginta, ad seriem Prædicamentorum decem descripti . . . Autore Ioanne Foxo Anglo*, and printed by Joannes Oporinus at Basel in March 1557. John Foxe, the Martyrologist, appears to have been much interested in the collection of commonplaces and the existence of the present work by him has been known since the eighteenth century, but it is so long since an actual copy was forthcoming that it has been confused with another and much larger book of his on the same subject, and it may be that the present is the sole surviving copy. The body of the volume, which measures about $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, consists of some 700 leaves of paper, blank except for the 'loci communes', one of which is printed at the head of every fourth or fifth leaf. The arrangement of these commonplaces is according to the predicaments (substance, quantity, &c.) of formal logic and they range from 'Creator, Deus solus & unus, natura universalis & prima' at the beginning to 'Vestium & ornamentorum uaria genera' at the end, with an alphabetical index to finish up with. This arrangement is probably unique, and it is further doubtful whether there are other instances of a commonplace book with the headings ready printed above the space provided for the owner's manuscript entries. Foxe dedicated his compilation to the youth of the University of Basel, at which city he was then living, and prefixed to it a preface of twenty-seven pages on the theory and practice of commonplaces. A cautionary note to the reader directs him to see that the book is washed in 'alumen' before binding, the printer having preferred to use 'impressoria charta' instead of writing paper, and further gives a list of places where additional leaves can be inserted if required. The present copy is bound in a stamped binding lettered M W O 1569 and is in an all but perfect state of preservation.

The second of the presented books was printed at Amsterdam in 1606 and consists of a Dutch version of King James I's speech in Parliament following upon the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, together with accounts of the plot and the confession of Guy Fawkes, from the English tract officially printed by Robert Barker in London in 1605. The title runs: *Het Relaes van syne Majesteyt in dese leste Sessie van t'Parlamente. . . Tsamen met een discours van het ontdecken van dit leste vorghenomen Verraet, &c.* An engraved portrait of Thomas Percy, one of the conspirators, is pasted on the title-page, and some early owner has written beneath it the motto: 'Etsi non potuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis.'

The third book is an edition, published at Geneva in 1620, of the *Cursus theologicus* of Johannes Scharpius, or John Sharp, of St Andrews, a divine who was banished from Scotland and subsequently also from France for his religious convictions. V. S.

102. AN EGYPTIAN FIGURE OF A RAM AND OTHER OBJECTS.

THE Trustees of the late J. J. Stevenson have presented to the Museum five objects from his Egyptian collection. The finest of these is a light-blue glass figure of a ram (Pl. XXXIX) standing on a shallow plinth in the traditional attitude of the Ram of Mendes (*Ba-neb-Ded.t*), as depicted in vignettes of the Book of the Dead. (Length 4 inches, height $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.) The lower part of the tail has been broken off and a splinter has been lost from the foremost leg; the base is slightly chipped in two places. Otherwise the glass is in perfect preservation, but the ram's head-dress, which was a separate piece of material (gold or lapis-lazuli?), fitting into a square socket in the top of the head, is missing. Since the horns are not carved in the glass (as they would be in the case of the curly horned ram of Amen or Khnum) it may be assumed that they were of the straight variety and formed part of the missing (Atef?) head-dress. There is therefore no doubt of the identity of the Ram with the old local god of Mendes.

Figures of gods and animals in glass are comparatively uncommon, and in this case the exceptional workmanship—especially in the

carving of the mane—and the unusual size of the object make it a valuable acquisition. Two other features are noteworthy. The slenderness of the legs would not have been attainable in glass without the device of leaving the intervals between them in the solid material as a support. This is cut back so that while the left fore-leg and right hind-leg are almost in the round, the other two stand out in relief, both *being represented on each side* of the support. It thus appears on a first inspection to have six legs, and may be compared with the Assyrian winged Bulls in the Museum, each of which has five legs. Secondly, the object has been pierced just under the chest and behind the fore-legs, for suspension. This is curious, as the Ram was obviously made to stand on its plinth, and in any case is too large to be worn as an amulet. The only other ram of this type in the Museum Collection (No. 22887), of steatite and considerably less artistic merit, has a similar hole.

The date is not later than the Saite period, but may be as much as four or five dynasties earlier.

Of the remaining objects in the gift—a handsome blue-glazed, two-handled jar of the Roman period (height $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches), a cowroid amulet of steatite inscribed with the name of Queen Tiy, a carnelian pendant of the Ibis of Thoth wearing a lunar disk and with a *ma'at*-feather in front, and a model of an ear of corn—the last is the most important.

This is a very careful, life-size imitation of a head of barley or bearded wheat, made of glazed composition of a dull mauve, covered with traces of a buff patination. Small holes have been pierced down the outer edges of the ear for the insertion of gold(?) filaments to imitate the beards; another hole in the base was evidently to receive the stalk. Judged by the glaze the object should date to the late Eighteenth or Nineteenth Dynasties, but this is quite uncertain; one might make many guesses as to its original purpose. S. R. K. G.

103. AN ETRUSCAN URN.

EVENTS of Greek and Roman history are not often illustrated in surviving monuments of ancient art, and considerable importance attaches to the limestone urn presented by Mr Sydney Burney (Pl. XXXIX). The relief on the front depicts clothed, civilized men

rushing from right and left to surround a mob of naked barbarians, of whom one raises a long Gaulish shield, while the others bear off vases as booty. The scene is the repulse of the plundering Gauls from the sanctuary of Delphi in 279 B.C., and the urn, which has hitherto escaped notice, is a valuable addition to a small group of Etruscan urns representing the same subject. All are doubtless derived from some lost relief or painting of the early school of Pergamon, which never wearied of representing the overthrow of the Gauls who had terrorized the country. In detail, however, there is much difference, and the new urn does not correspond exactly with any previously known example. It also seems one of the earliest in date; despite the rough finish, there is a good classical relief-tradition behind it, and it cannot be much later than 200 B.C., approximately a couple of generations from the event it represents. The subject is new to the British Museum; the urn is of Volterranean origin, and belongs to the earliest period of stone-carving in Volterra; the other Volterra urns in the collection are all of later date, and it is instructive to contrast their smooth elegance with the crude vigour of the earlier work.

F. N. P.

104. ROMAN SURGICAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE collection illustrative of ancient surgery formed by the late Dr Louis Sambon included a series of objects said to have been found by Dr Sambon himself on the battle-field of Lake Trasimene; this set has recently been presented to the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities by Dr C. Davies Sherborn. The most important piece is a bronze cannula of a rare type previously unrepresented in the Museum, and the set also includes the handle of a surgical knife and an iron knife-blade perhaps for use in phlebotomy. Doubt exists as to the purpose of a pair of tweezers, a spoon, a blunt probe, a stylus, and an iron-bladed instrument which some writers have called a lancet; if these were found in a definite medical context, they could be accepted without demur as part of a surgeon's equipment, but taken by themselves they might equally well be toilet implements used by a Roman lady. It would be hazardous to connect the find, or any object in it, with the battle.

F. N. P.

105. A GOLD ORNAMENT FROM SELSEY BEACH.

AMONG the minute gold fragments collected by the late Mr Henry Willett of Brighton on the shore east of Selsey the piece of filigree here illustrated (Pl. XXXIX) is worthy of special notice. It has been deposited by Mr L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., and was published in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. xxvi, p. 134. As previously noted in the *Quarterly* (vol. i, p. 14), this beach is peculiarly rich in gold, ranging from the Bronze Age to the late Anglo-Saxon period to which this fragment belongs; but most of the local finds date from the first century, when there may have been an Early British mint in the vicinity. Though now of butterfly form this fragment was originally folded flat and was meant to be seen from both sides; and it has evidently seen service, as the outstanding portions are worn smooth. The two triangular panels are complete, and the junction shows that some thin material, perhaps leather, was held between them. The main interest, however, is the ornamentation in filigree, which consists of a single snake-headed creature in each panel. The ribbon-like body is loosely knotted and not continuous, nor is it easy to distinguish limbs or tail. While a family likeness to the filigree on the pair of Abingdon brooches may be conceded, there are differences which are probably due to their chronology. The Abingdon animal has what is meant for a quadruped's head in profile, and the body is symmetrically knotted in lattice-form. The Selsey animal is more like an eel, and the head is seen from above, the interlacing being irregularly executed to fill the space. Somewhat similar is a serpentine pendant figure in Rygh's *Norske Oldsager*, fig. 690, and the interrupted interlacing is seen in his fig. 667: the Abingdon brooch has an analogy in his fig. 668, and the triple-pearled line of filigree is common in Norway (e.g. his fig. 674). These similarities may be misleading, but proof of origin or date for the Selsey fragment is at present wanting: it is much easier to say what it is not.

R. A. S.

106. A PALAEOLITH FROM DORSET.

THE size of an implement is usually a secondary consideration, but a certain interest attaches to extreme forms, as they are less



a

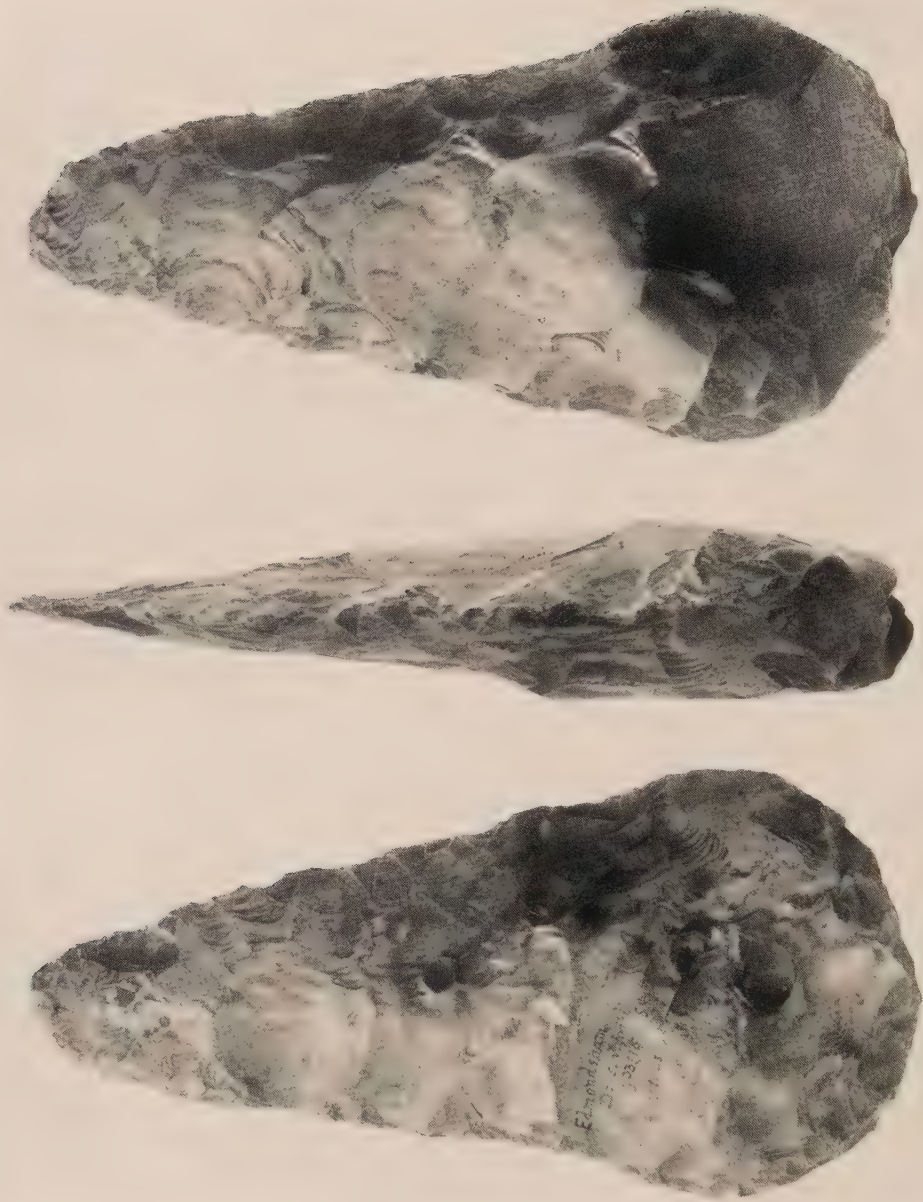


b



c

XXXIX. *a.* EGYPTIAN GLASS RAM. *b.* ETRUSCAN URN.
c. GOLD ORNAMENT FROM SELSEY



XL. PALAEOLITH FROM DORSET (about 5 : 12)

explicable as tools and more likely to be ornamental than those of normal size. The present example (Pl. XL) is among the largest found in England and indeed in Europe, and measures 11 inches (28 cm.), weighing 4 lb. $3\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Av. (1.94 kg.). It was found at Edmondsham, Dorset, about 1862, by a farmer who used it as a table ornament. He had been a well-sinker, and may have found it deep in the local gravel, but the exact site and circumstances of the discovery cannot be recovered. It was seen in the farm-house and acquired by Rev E. F. Linton in 1902, when he was rector of the parish; and Major E. C. Linton and the Misses Linton have transferred it on loan from their father's collection. The family have repeatedly searched in vain all the gravel-pits in the parish, and no more implements have been found; but whether this specimen was found in or on the gravel, it apparently belongs to the high terrace-gravel of the Salisbury Avon, which flows about five miles to the east, at a level 120 feet below the average height of the gravel at Edmondsham. The gravel capping the hill immediately east of the village just touches 300 feet and is at least 5 feet thick, resting on a hard resisting clay. This hill was classed provisionally with Pistle Down as part of the eolithic terrace of the Avon by Clement Reid in his *Ringwood Memoir* of 1902, p. 43; but the implement here illustrated in three aspects is much later than the Eolithic period, and must be classed as St Acheul, roughly contemporary with the 100 feet terrace-gravels of the Thames. It has a rounded and fairly heavy butt, which retains some crust like the patch on one face; otherwise the surface is lustrous, and yellow to brown in various shades. The sides are straight and fairly even, and there is little trace of rolling: thus its original home was not far off. R. A. S.

107. THE SKARA BRAE VILLAGE IN ORKNEY.

ONLY a few specimens can be illustrated (Pl. XLI) from the primitive dwellings excavated at Skara Brae, Orkney, by Professor Gordon Childe on behalf of H.M. Office of Works. A selection has been presented by the owner of the site, Mr H. W. Scarth. The bulk will be retained by the Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh. The lack of timber forced the inhabitants to use stone

for building, and a village has been unearthed with stone walling, roofs, and passages, the whole having been obscured by 18 feet of refuse. The settlement is assigned to an indigenous or Pictish population before the arrival of the Brythonic Celts, who were responsible for the Brochs; and a date in the late Bronze Age is the most likely. The yield of small objects was poor, but beads were abundant and were mostly of bone (*f, h, j, k*). Cow's teeth were freely used for this purpose, the root being divided into segments and the pulp-cavity used for stringing, but it is difficult to see how these could be cut without metal tools, and no metal was found on the site. Tusks were also perforated as pendants, and those of the walrus were utilized for this purpose (*b*). Piercing tools (*d*) were made of sheep or goat bones, the condyle being retained in some cases (*a*). Flint and chert were used for small round-scrappers (*c*), and among the polished celts is one of micaceous stone (*g*) which might date from the latest Neolithic period. No complete pottery vessel was found, and none has been built up from fragments; but it is evident that some were of imposing size. The common method was to construct them without the wheel, by piling up a series of rings, and the cylindrical form was prevalent. The three fragments illustrated (*e*) belonged to cooking pots, and are as thick as Bronze Age cinerary urns farther south. Decoration is scarce, but some sherds have grooved geometrical patterns, and several have applied ornaments recalling the 'encrusted' urns in the north and west of the British Isles. The gift includes stone mortars and pestles used for preparing food or pounding oxides for use as paint.

R. A. S.

108. FROM A SAXON WEAVER'S HUT.

THOUGH Anglo-Saxon cemeteries and isolated graves of the pagan period are known in quantity, it is only recently that any trace of contemporary habitations has been noticed; and Mr Thurlow Leeds's excavations at Sutton Courtney, Berkshire, have shown the plan of their huts and the meagre relics to be expected on such sites. Another gravel site has recently been explored near Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, by Mr G. C. Dunning, and proved to be a weaver's hut, with hearth and stone seat still recog-



XLI. OBJECTS FROM SKARA BRAE



XLII. TOOLS AND POTTERY FROM A SAXON WEAVER'S HUT

nizable, and the position of an upright loom determined. Objects from it are shown in Plate XLII. Several clay rings were recovered, as at Sutton Courtney, and though these have long been regarded as weights for stretching the warp threads of the loom, their date has only been fixed by these discoveries, and some of the objects associated point to the early years of the seventh century. Two pottery vessels were complete enough to be restored: one is of unattractive form and devoid of ornament, the other is also plain but its form more graceful, and it seems to be an imitation of a common glass pattern, called mammiform, which is well represented from Faversham, Kent. Another case of imitating glass in pottery is a flask of about the same date from Banstead, Surrey (*Surrey Archaeological Collections*, xxxvii, 92). Among the smaller finds may be mentioned a pottery spindle-whorl made from a sherd of grey Romano-British pottery; a small iron knife of the typical Anglo-Saxon pattern with thick back curving to the point; and two bone implements pierced at the broad end, one a needle and the other perhaps a bodkin. Not included in this gift are portions of cooking-pots of primitive type, with lumps and hollows in the surface due to rough moulding and smoothing with the fingers; and a mere fragment of a Roman spoon is another link with the preceding civilization. The Department of British and Medieval Antiquities owes this acquisition to the Trustees of the Christy Fund.

R. A. S.

109. WAX MODELS FOR FLORENTINE COINAGE.

THE Department of Coins and Medals has acquired by a bequest of the late Henry Oppenheimer, which he made through the National Art-Collections Fund, a set of wax models for Florentine coinage of the late sixteenth century (Pl. XLIII).

The models, which were formerly in the Bessborough Collection, are in white on slate background. Two portraits represent the Grand Duke Francesco Maria (1574-87) and Fernando de' Medici (1587-1609); a third portrait has the head broken away. There are various designs, all of St John Baptist excepting two attractive renderings of the Annunciation. None of them, save perhaps the seated, youthful figure of St John at the bottom of the left panel, was used for the

coinage; the designs of the coins, though similar, appear to be the work of an inferior artist. The models, the technique of which is remarkable, are believed to have been the work of Michele Mazzafirri, a Florentine goldsmith and medallist, who worked continuously for the Medici until his death in 1597. These models were exhibited in the Burlington Fine Arts Club's Exhibition of Italian Sculpture, &c., in 1913, and reproduced as Plate LXVII of the Catalogue. They may be compared with the similar models from the Whitcombe Greene Collection recently presented by the Director and illustrated on Pl. XXXVI of this volume of the *Quarterly*.

G. C. B.

110. ELLAND TREASURE-TROVE.

A SELECTION has been acquired from a hoard of nearly 1,200 silver coins which was recently discovered at Elland in the West Riding of Yorkshire and was deposited at the outbreak of the Civil War. The earliest coins in the hoard were sixpences of Edward VI, and the latest were half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences of the Tower coinage of Charles I, bearing a privy mark, Triangle-in-circle, which was in use in the years 1641-3. It included two shillings of Aberystwyth, where a mint was opened in 1637 for the coinage of Welsh silver. Thomas Bushell, the lessee of the Welsh mines, was given charge of the mint. No coins of the Civil War mints were present in the hoard.

G. C. B.

111. SELSEY TREASURE-TROVE.

A SELECTION of 281 Roman silver coins of the third century A.D. has been made out of a large hoard of nearly 1,000 pieces, found at Selsey in 1932. The hoard contained a fairly representative set of Roman silver types from the reign of Elagabalus to that of Quintillus, including a specially rich series of the Gallic emperor Postumus. There were no coins of great rarity, but the selection made for the Museum included a few uncommon pieces—of Laelian, Marius, and Aemilian—and many minor varieties, useful for filling gaps in the National Collection. A feature of the hoard was the well-preserved silver coating on the latest pieces of the hoard, coins of



XLIII. WAX MODELS FOR FLORENTINE COINAGE



XLIV. CHINESE PORCELAIN
(MISS ERICA ANDERSON BEQUEST)

Claudius II, Quintillus, and Victorinus, which usually appear as mere copper. In this silvered condition such coins are very rare and a good selection of them was therefore reserved for the Museum.

H. M.

112. A BEQUEST OF CHINESE PORCELAIN.

THE chief ceramic acquisition in March was a series of Chinese pottery and porcelain objects bequeathed by the late Miss Erica Rolland Anderson of Bournemouth. It comprises a pottery figure of a bull, a Ting-ware dish and paper-weight of Ting type, a celadon vase, a polychrome porcelain brush-rest, and six pieces of blue and white, mostly of sixteenth-century date.

The bull (Pl. XLIV *a*) is an attractive specimen of the pottery figurines found in Chinese graves. Its dark-grey material, on which are the remains of a white dressing and of red pigment, points to a date in the Six Dynasties, probably during the Northern Wei period (A.D. 386–535). The Wei figures are among the most pleasing of the old Chinese sepulchral wares, modelled as they are with a vivacity and humour which is rarely seen in the buried pottery of earlier or later periods. The T'ang grave figures for instance, though of great interest from the cultural standpoint and in themselves not devoid of charm, are rather stereotyped. They are different, too, in material, having as a rule a white body, with or without a coating of glaze.

The Ting dish (Pl. XLIV *b*), a thirteenth- or fourteenth-century product of the potteries at Tingchow in Chihli, belongs to the moulded class, with ivory white glaze covering a decoration in low relief which consists of peonies and a flying peacock, with a floral border. The paper-weight is in the curious form of a female reclining on a rug-covered seat. It is of complex technique, with a white porcellanous body covered with a dark slip over which is an opaque cream glaze. The details of the rug are scratched through this cream glaze into the dark substratum. The date of this piece and its provenance are uncertain, but it is one of the wares which imitated Ting porcelain and it is perhaps of early Ming date.

The celadon vase, though defective in the neck and shoulder, is interesting because it is evidently a 'waster', or spoilt piece, from the

site of the kilns in the Lung-ch'üan district of Chekiang, the home of the green celadon wares during the Sung and Yüan dynasties. It is of the well-known beaker shape with a belt of peony scrolls in relief on the body and lotus-petal pattern carved round the foot.

The brush-rest is in the form of a conventional range of hills with three peaks, each encircled by a dragon. It is decorated in under-glaze blue, with touches of red, green, and yellow enamels; and it has a neatly written mark of the Wan Li period (1573-1619) in an oblong cartouche on the base. Among the late Ming blue and white specimens the most notable are two small dishes with the unusual mark *ho fu chia ch'i* (beautiful vessel for the Ho Palace). The reading 'Ho Palace' is by no means certain and is given provisionally.

R. L. H.

113. OTHER GIFTS.

OTHER gifts reported since the last issue of the *Quarterly* include:

Pedigree of Henry Somerset, 3rd Marquess of Worcester, [1672-82]. *Presented by Mr W. J. Crudgington.*

Letter from David Cox to Henry Pritt, 13 October 1852. *Presented by Miss Dorothy Schofield in memory of her mother, Mrs Emma Tweedale Schofield.*

Papers of Philip Henry. *Presented by Mr T. H. Davies-Colley.*

Papers of Lt-General Oliver Nicolls relating to the court of investigation on the conduct of Lt-General F. St John at the battle of Laswari, 1807-9, and to that on the Convention of Cintra, 1808. *Presented by Major O. C. C. Nicolls.*

Plans and sketch of the Lucky Valley Estate, Clarendon, Jamaica, eighteenth-nineteenth centuries. *Presented by Major H. Howard.*

Psalter and hymnal of the Hospital of the Holy Spirit of Regio del Canino, sixteenth century. *Presented by Mr Warren R. Dawson through the Friends of the National Libraries.*

Two letters from Laman Blanchard and W. Jerdan to Lady Blesington concerning L. E. Landon, and one letter of W. S. Landor to Miss Power. *Presented by Mr C. E. C. H. Burton through the Friends of the National Libraries.*

Correspondence of Matthew Young concerning coins, 1824-6. *Presented by Mr G. Dent.*

Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States. By Charles O. Paullin. Carnegie Institution of Washington and American Geographical Society of New York, 1932. *Presented by the Carnegie Institution.*

Columbia University. Early Minutes of the Trustees, vol. i, 1755-70. New York, 1932. *Presented by the Columbia University.*

The Plays of Euripides. Translated into English rhyming verse by Gilbert Murray. 2 vols. The Gregynog Press: Newtown. 1931. *Presented by the Misses G. E. and M. S. Davies.*

Christopher Columbus. Documents and Proofs of his Genoese origin. English-German edition, 1932. *Presented by the Mayor of Genoa.*

Hallwylska Samlingen. Beskrifvande förteckning. Grupp VI. Text and Plates. 3 vols. Stockholm, 1932. *Presented by Countess Wilhelmine von Hallwyl.*

Catalogue of Paintings in the collection of the Hispanic Society of America. Compiled by Elizabeth Du Gué Trapier. 3 vols. New York, 1929-32.

Catalogue of Sculpture (thirteenth to fifteenth centuries) in the collection of the Hispanic Society of America. By Beatrice I. Gilman. New York, 1932. *Presented by the Trustees of the Hispanic Society of America.*

Private Papers of James Boswell from Malahide Castle. Vols. 15 and 16. Privately printed, 1932. *Presented by Lt-Colonel Ralph Heyward Isham.*

Arthur Putnam, Sculptor. By Julie Helen Heyneman. Johnck & Seeger: San Francisco, 1932. *Presented by Messrs Johnck & Seeger.*

Monumenta Cartographica Africae et Aegypti. Par Youssouf Kamal. Tome II, fasc. 3 & Tome III, fasc. 2. Privately printed, 1932. *Presented by Prince Youssouf Kamal.*

George Cruikshank's Table-Book. London, 1845. In a 'dentelle' binding by Tout, London. *Presented by Mr Julian Moore.*

Codex Frisianus (Sagas of the Kings of Norway). MS. No. 45 Fol. in the Arnamagnæan Collection in the University Library of

Copenhagen. With an introduction by Halldór Hermannsson. Levin & Munksgaard: Copenhagen, 1932. *Presented by Mr Eynar Munksgaard.*

Landammann Dietrich Schindler. Seine Vorfahren und Nachkommen. Herausgegeben von der Schindler-Stiftung: Zürich, 1932. *Presented by Dr D. Schindler-Huber.*

The Coinage of Japan. By Reginald le May. The Siam Society: Bangkok, 1932. *Presented by the Siam Society.*

Casas y Linajes de Echave y de Laurcain. Vol.ii. Privately printed, 1932. *Presented by the Conde de Urquijo.*

Hugh Lane and his Pictures. By Thomas Bodkin. The Pegasus Press, for the Government of the Irish Free State, 1932. *Presented by the President of the Irish Free State.*

The New Testament in Tamil, translated by J. P. Fabricius. Madras, 1772. 8°. *Presented by Mr T. Maxwell.*

Facsimiles of ancient Japanese manuscripts. *Presented by the Iku-toku Foundation.*

(1) Sun Tzū's *Art of War*, with commentary, and (2) a Chinese medical treatise. *Presented by General Ho Chien.*

Rubbings of Chinese Inscriptions in Korea. *Presented by the Principal, Keijo Imperial University.*

An Anthology of Haiku ancient and modern, by A. Miyamori. Tokyo, 1932. 4°. *Presented by the Japanese Embassy.*

Piero Sansalvadore. Lithograph portrait of Malcolm Salaman. *Presented by Mr Campbell Dodgson, C.B.E.*

E. R. Payne. Six Woodcuts. *Presented by Mr H. C. Marillier.*

Christopher Norton: Sketchbook and four drawings. *Presented by Mrs Hyslop.*

Jean Alex. Steriadi (b. 1880); thirteen lithographs. *Presented by Professor G. Oprescu.*

David Muirhead; two water-colours. *Presented by Mr James Muirhead.*

The same; two water-colours. *Presented by the Misses Muirhead.*

Persian miniature from Kalila wa Dimna, about 1500. *Presented by Professor R. A. Dara.*

Phototype reproduction of a Japanese painting of the Mongol In-

vations, in two scrolls. *Presented by the Toyo Bunko (Oriental Library).*

A clay cup of the Middle Minoan period, from Crete. *Presented by Mr Noel F. Sharp.*

A terracotta group of a boy on horseback riding down a negro; probably a parody of the Macedonian conquest of Egypt; from Athribis. *Presented by Mr J. Walker.*

A clay base with painted ornament; Centuripe ware, second century B.C. *Presented by Mr E. Hindamian.*

A small collection of Egyptian antiquities, chiefly of the 'pan grave' period. *From the bequest of the late Mr W. W. Loat.*

A scarab of unusual type. *Presented by Mrs Olsey.*

Bone chisel and stone anvil from the hypogeum, Hal Saflieni, Malta. *Presented by Dr Gordon Ward.*

Double seal-matrix of steel with arms and crest of Howard, about 1670. *Presented by Mr Francis Buckley.*

Two hand-axes and series of mesolithic flakes and gravers from Farnham, Surrey. *Presented by Major A. G. Wade.*

Ancient Irish bronze pin, pilgrim's badge in form of hound, and other objects from Bristol Harbour. *Presented by Mr L. A. Lawrence.*

Bone engraved with a human figure, and part of a javelin-head of Upper Palaeolithic date, from Creswell Crags, Derbyshire. *Presented by the Derbyshire Caves Committee, through Mr A. L. Armstrong.*

Series of flints showing the evolution of the 'halbert-blade' type, chiefly from Icklingham, Suffolk. *Presented by Mr G. J. Buscall Fox.*

Latten wrythen spoon and another with Virgin and Child knop, both fifteenth century. *Presented by Mr and Mrs Norman Gask.*

Stone axe-head from Hillsea, near Portsmouth, perforated in the middle from face to face, early Bronze Age. *Presented by the Christy Trustees.*

A Chinese porcelain sweetmeat dish of the Wan Li period (1573-1619), decorated in enamels and underglaze blue. *Presented by Mrs Edith C. Anderson.*

A series of tools used in preparing the wax model in bronze casting

by 'cire perdue' method, from Benin. *Presented by Major P. H. G. Powell-Cotton.*

A series of iron spears and a battle-axe from Nyasaland. *Presented by the Executors of Mrs Jane Omond Stevenson.*

A series of ancient pottery figurines and other objects from the Valley of Mexico. *Presented by Lady Geddes.*

Jade tiki, probably eighteenth century, from New Zealand. *Presented by Major-General B. R. Mitford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.S.A.*

The dies for a piastre struck by the Khalifa at Omdurman in 1312 A.H. (A.D. 1894). *Presented by Major-General B. R. Mitford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.S.A.*

Eight bronze medals struck at the Perth (Western Australia) Mint in 1932. *Presented by the Deputy-Master of the Mint, Perth.*

A set of twelve medals of Napoleon and his family. *Presented by Dr Horace Fagan.*

A medal commemorating the opening of the railway from Rimini to San Marino in June 1932. *Presented by the Consul-General for the Republic of San Marino in London.*

The Watts medal for Geology of the Royal College of Science. *Presented by Professor P. G. H. Boswell, F.R.S.*

Four rare coins of the White Huns, struck in India. *Presented by Mr W. S. Talbot, C.I.E.*

NOTE

In Volume VII, Part iii, p. 91, acknowledgement should have been made to Miss Constance Fane of the gift of seven theatrical portraits in memory of the Rev H. de Courcelles.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The Catalogue of Manuscripts

A NEW volume of the quinquennial *Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts* has recently been published, covering the years 1916-20. Its belated appearance is due in large measure to the arrears of work created by shortage of staff during and immediately after the war. The quinquennium to which it relates included three of the war years, when the cutting down of the Departmental grant

greatly reduced purchasing power; and it is gratifying and not a little remarkable to find how many valuable acquisitions were made during this period. This happy result was largely, though not entirely, due to the generosity of private benefactors, who have so often enriched the Museum collections. The most important benefaction during the years 1916-20 was the bequest by Darea Curzon, Baroness Zouche, who died in 1917, of the splendid series of manuscripts collected by the Hon. Robert Curzon, the author of *Visits to Monasteries in the Levant*. Many of these manuscripts were oriental and have been placed in the Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, but those retained by the Department of Manuscripts number no less than eighty-nine. Of these, forty-one, some of vellum and some of paper, are in Greek; they include many volumes of great interest whether for their script, their illuminations, or their contents. The Curzon Collection also included a valuable group of four Slavonic Gospel manuscripts, one of them remarkable for its miniatures, as well as the famous Zouche codex of Mexican picture-writing, which, though catalogued in this volume, has now been transferred to the Department of Ceramics and Ethnography.

Another noteworthy acquisition was the illuminated Psalter of the St Omer family, one of the masterpieces of the East Anglian school (Add. MS. 39810), presented by the late Mr Henry Yates Thompson in 1918, on his eightieth birthday. Illuminated manuscripts indeed, expensive and therefore difficult to acquire as they are, are well represented in the new volume. The Life and Miracles of St Cuthbert (Add. MS. 39943), purchased with the help of the National Art-Collections Fund and individual subscribers, is a noteworthy example of English twelfth-century illumination, as is La Sainte Abbaye (Add. MS. 39843) of French work of a later period, while the Tesoro of Brunetto Latini (Add. MS. 39844) is a welcome representative of the Italian school (A.D. 1425). All these had formed part of Mr Yates Thompson's library. The romance of Fierabras, a French manuscript written and illuminated in England in the middle of the fourteenth century, though not beautiful, is in some ways of exceptional interest; it was purchased from the Bridgewater Fund (Egerton MS. 3028).

Liturgical manuscripts figure largely in this volume, several of them from the library of the Rev E. S. Dewick (died 1917), both by bequest and purchase, others from the Curzon Collection and elsewhere. A tenth-century manuscript of the Latin Gospels from the Mostyn Library (Add. MS. 40000), written probably abroad but from the tenth century onwards preserved in England, was a notable purchase in 1920. Several important monastic manuscripts were bought during the period. A welcome addition to the manuscripts of English medieval literature is a fifteenth-century volume containing a metrical Life of Christ and a metrical Miracles of Our Lady, presented by teachers in American colleges and universities (Add. MS. 39996); and another is a collection of miscellaneous religious pieces (Add. MS. 39574), purchased with the help of contributions collected by the late Sir Israel Gollancz in memory of Henry Benjamin Wheatley. Among other outstanding acquisitions are the original log-book of H.M.S. *Victory* (Add. MS. 39862), presented by Lord Woolavington; the unique manuscript of Blake's *The Four Zoas* (Add. MS. 39764), containing numerous pencil drawings, many of which, though only hasty studies, are of amazing strength and beauty, presented anonymously; drafts, mainly autograph, of Hogarth's 'Analysis of Beauty' (Egerton MSS. 3011-3016); papers of Bishop Berkeley and his family (Add. MSS. 39304-39316), presented by Mrs W. F. Rose, and a long series of Warren Hastings's papers, bequeathed by Miss Marian Winter.

Altogether, despite the difficulties of the period covered, the new volume, for the interest of its contents, well compares with most of its predecessors.

H. I. B.

New facsimile reproductions in colour are two more sheets of Saxton's Maps, viz. Oxfordshire with Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, and Leicestershire with Warwickshire, at 5s. each.

A painting of a Tiger by Ganku (1749-1838) has been added to the reproductions of Japanese paintings (5s.).

A set of six coloured postcards (B 65) illustrating Buddha and Bodhisattvas has been issued at 1s.

EXHIBITION OF PRINTS AND DRAWINGS

THE Exhibition of the more important prints and drawings acquired during the Keepership of Mr Campbell Dodgson (1912-31) will remain open until the end of the year. It includes a great variety of material, arranged in centuries, and illustrates the wide scope of the late Keeper's taste and learning. French prints and drawings, to which notable additions were made in the period under review, have been given less space than they would naturally have received had the preceding exhibition not been devoted exclusively to French work. Among prints and drawings by Old Masters are remarkable examples such as Dürer's *Bust of a Peasant Woman*, to which Mr Dodgson himself contributed so generously, Holbein's *Head of a Young Man*, and a study for the Sistine *Adam* by Michelangelo; among the old prints the unique fifteenth-century Italian *Descent from the Cross*, and the splendid Venetian woodcut of the *Battle of Zonchio* (1499); while modern work is richly represented in a large selection from the acquisition of the Contemporary Art Society's Prints and Drawings Fund, which was founded and administered by Mr Dodgson.

A guide to the exhibition, with complete list of the exhibits, is issued at the price of sixpence. A. M. H.

THE BRITISH RECORDS ASSOCIATION

WE are indebted to the Master of the Rolls for the following communication:

'There has been in recent years a great development of public interest in the work done, or to be done, upon Records in England. This has shown itself not only in the much larger number of students who now make use of the facilities afforded by the British Museum or the Public Record Office, and in a correspondingly large quantity of Record material published, mainly by private effort, in this country, but also in a marked increase in the amount of attention bestowed by private persons and public or semi-public institutions of all kinds upon the care and preservation of the documents in their possession.

'The development has not come before it was needed; for this Country, which in spite of losses is still perhaps the richest in Europe in its surviving collections of Public, Local, and Private archives, has done very little by legislation to provide for their security: indeed it might be said that, with the exception of the Acts touching the Records of the Courts of Law and the accumulations of Departments of the Central Government, there had been no legislation of this kind until the important amendment to the Law of Property Act which gave to the Master of the Rolls in 1926 certain powers in relation to Manorial Records. The result of this last has been to add to the existing number of Institutions of all kinds—County Councils, Boroughs, Deans and Chapters, Publishing Societies, Lords of Manors, Public Companies, and so forth—who were already interested in one aspect or another of Record work—a definite body of Repositories (one or more in each County) which have been recognized by Public Authority as suitable for the deposit of Manorial Records, and which will serve also in most, if not in all, cases as centres for the preservation of Local Records of all kinds.

'What was still wanting was an organization which would enable all these persons and institutions to work out for themselves a measure of homogeneity in matters of Record technique; giving them an opportunity of exchanging views, of getting information as to the latest discoveries or inventions affecting the treatment of documents, and of combining, where that is possible and advantageous, for common ends. It is the aim of the *British Records Association*, founded last November, to supply by means of its Annual Conferences and Standing Committees such an organization: and in furtherance of this it has already secured a very influential body of Officers and Members of Council, including official representatives of the Public Record Office and the British Museum and many other important bodies. It is now engaged in obtaining the adhesion of Record Societies and Record Authorities all over the Kingdom as members.

'It is not the intention of the Association to engage in any activities which would overlap those of existing local organizations: but there are one or two which may with advantage be undertaken by a single

central body. A notable example is the preservation of private collections (especially old accumulations from Solicitors' Offices) which would otherwise be dispersed or destroyed, and their distribution to suitable local repositories. This important work, which has been for some years one of the activities of the British Record Society, will now be undertaken by a special Records Preservation Section of the new *Association*.

'The *British Records Association* appeals earnestly for the support of all Institutions and Individuals who are interested in Record work of any kind. The subscription is for Institutions one pound and for Individuals not less than five shillings; *and the Honorary Secretaries, who may be addressed at the Institute of Historical Research, Malet Street, W.C. 1, will gladly give any further information.*'

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

SCARABS. By H. R. HALL. Pp. 16, with 4 plates and 33 figures in text. 1929. 1s.

AN EXULTET ROLL ILLUMINATED IN THE ELEVENTH CENTURY AT THE ABBEY OF MONTE CASSINO (reproduced from Add. MS. 30337). With introduction by J. P. GILSON. Pp. 12, with 19 plates. 1929. £1 2s. 6d.

HOW TO OBSERVE IN ARCHAEOLOGY. Second edition. Pp. 120. 1929. 2s. 6d.

GUIDE TO THE EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATING GREEK AND ROMAN LIFE. Third edition. 1929. Pp. 238, with frontispiece and 247 figures in text. 2s.

CATALOGUE OF THE KING'S MUSIC LIBRARY. By WILLIAM BARCLAY SQUIRE, M.V.O., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.C.M.

PART II. THE MISCELLANEOUS MANUSCRIPTS. By HILDA ANDREWS, Mus.Bac. Pp. x+278. 1929. 10s.

PART III. PRINTED MUSIC AND MUSICAL LITERATURE. Pp. iv+384. 1929. 15s.

CATALOGUE OF THE MONTAGUE GUEST COLLECTION OF BADGES, TOKENS, AND PURSES. Pp. x+206, with 8 plates. 1930. 13s.

SHORT GUIDE TO THE SCULPTURES OF THE PARTHENON. Third edition. 1930. Pp. 40, with 39 illustrations. 6d.

A GENERAL INTRODUCTORY GUIDE TO THE EGYPTIAN COLLECTIONS. New edition. 1930. Pp. 460, with 233 illustrations. 2s. 6d.

A CORPUS OF ITALIAN MEDALS OF THE RENAISSANCE BEFORE CELLINI, by G. F. HILL. Two vols.: text, pp. xvii+371, and 201 plates. 1930. £7 7s.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS PRINTED IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY NOW IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. Part VI. Italy: Foligno, Ferrara, Florence, Milan, Bologna, Naples, Perugia, and Treviso. Pp. 1+301 (599-899), with 31 plates of facsimiles (XLII*-LXXII*). 1930. £3 3s.

COINS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. Vol. II: Vespasian to Domitian. With an introduction and 83 plates. By HAROLD MATTINGLY, M.A. 1930. 8vo. £3 3s.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, 1577-80. Two contemporary maps. Second edition, revised. 1931. 4to. 3s. 6d.

CATALOGUE OF SCULPTURE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES: By F. N. PRYCE, M.A., F.S.A. Vol. I, Part I. Prehellenic and Early Greek. Pp. viii+214, with 43 plates and 246 figures in text. 1928. 18s. Part II. Cypriote and Etruscan. Pp. viii+261, with 6 plates and 132 figures in text. 1931. £1.

CODEX ALEXANDRINUS in reduced photographic facsimile. Old Testament, Part II. I Samuel—II Chronicles. 232 plates. 1931. £2 2s.

CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS BY DUTCH AND FLEMISH ARTISTS PRESERVED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PRINTS AND DRAWINGS, BRITISH MUSEUM. By ARTHUR M. HIND, M.A., F.S.A. Vol. IV. Dutch Drawings of the 17th Century (N-Z and Anonymous). 1931. 8vo. £2 10s.

THE STURGE COLLECTION: An Illustrated Selection of Flints from Britain bequeathed in 1919 by William Allen Sturge, M.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P. By REGINALD A. SMITH, F.S.A. 1931. 8vo. With 11 plates and numerous illustrations in the text. £1 5s.

CUNEIFORM TEXTS FROM BABYLONIAN TABLETS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. Part XLI (50 plates), by C. J. GADD, M.A., F.S.A. 1931. Folio. 16s.

CATALOGUE OF PAINTINGS RECOVERED FROM TUN-HUANG BY SIR AUREL STEIN. By ARTHUR WALEY. Pp. lii+328. 1931. 8vo. £2.

SUPPLEMENTARY CATALOGUE OF THE TAMIL BOOKS. By L. D. BARNETT. Pp. 695. 1931. £3 3s.

GENERAL CATALOGUE OF PRINTED BOOKS. Vol. I, A-Aegidius. 1004 cols. 1931. Vol. II, Aegidius-Aleu. 996 cols. 1931. Vol. III. Alevra-America. 1004 cols. 1932. Each £4 (to subscribers £3).

THE PRISMS OF ESARHADDON AND OF ASHURBANIPAL. By DR. R. CAMPBELL THOMPSON. Pp. 36, with 18 plates. 1931. 10s.

BABYLONIAN LEGENDS OF THE CREATION. By SIR E. A. WALLIS BUDGE. New edition. Pp. 76. 1931. 1s. 6d.

THE LUTTRELL PSALTER. 183 Plates, with an Introduction by E. G. MILLAR. £5 5s.

A GUIDE TO THE ISLAMIC POTTERY OF THE NEAR EAST. By R. L. HOBSON. 2s.

CORPUS VASORUM ANTIQUORUM (Great Britain fasc. X, British Museum VII). Edited by F. N. PRYCE. 48 plates. 15s.

CASTS OF PERSIAN SCULPTURES OF THE ACHAEMENID PERIOD. 12 Plates. 6s. (with portfolio 7s.) or 6d. each.

CATALOGUE OF DUTCH AND FLEMISH DRAWINGS OF THE XV AND XVI CENTURIES. By A. E. POPHAM. 83 plates. £2 7s. 6d.

GUIDE TO THE PRINCIPAL COINS OF THE GREEKS from *circa* 700 B.C. to A.D. 270, based on the work of BARCLAY V. HEAD. 50 plates. 1932. 15s.

CATALOGUE OF ADDITIONS TO THE MANUSCRIPTS 1916-1920. 1933. £3 10s.

FLINTS. An illustrated manual of the Stone Age for Beginners. By R. A. SMITH. Reprint. 1932. 6d.

REPLICAS AND CASTS of the finest objects from Ur can be supplied to order. List and prices will be sent on application to the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities.

FULL LISTS OF THE PUBLICATIONS, PICTORIAL POSTCARDS, PHOTOGRAVURES and other Reproductions issued by the British Museum can be had on application to the Director, British Museum, London, W.C. 1.